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WM. CLELAND,
BOSTON,

Tranſacts buſineſs in the Funds of the United States;

BANK STOCK, BILLS of EXCHANGE, &c.

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June 1. (*eplm & 1aw2m*)

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE man who pays reſpect to the opinions of others, as he will if he is conſcious he is under their eye, will follow virtue. In like manner the people ſhould keep an eye on government. It is a kind of moral check which keeps baſe and turbulent paſſions down. A well informed people, as every free one ſhould be made, will form a kind of conſcience for government which will often guide and always awe their rulers. There is a conſequence of raiſing the body of the citizens by eſtabliſhing ſchools and making the means of education general that has not been noticed, tho it deſerves conſideration. The adminiſtration of a country cannot become very profligate and corrupt unleſs the body of the citizens are in a great degree degraded by ignorance. An enlightened public will find means to give authority to their opinion of men and meaſures; bad men in power may deſpiſe the clamours of a London or Paris mob—but the reflected indignation of a wiſe people like the blaſt of heaven will penetrate the walls of braſs that ſeem to defend them. The ſteady light thrown on villainy will be irreſiſtible, for moſt great crimes againſt a public can exiſt only in darkneſs. Knowledge evidently tends to purify morals in private life, why not in public? A remarkable proof that it does ſo, appears from the great reformation of the private lives of princes in modern times. Modern Europe would not tolerate the monſters whoſe enormities pollute the page of ancient hiſtory.—Probably the affairs of America have been managed with as much purity as thoſe of any country whatever; the ſuperior knowledge of the people is a principal cauſe.—As the elections are free, and ſince the new government the conduct of rulers having become more public and intereſting, we may expect to continue to enjoy the two following advantages—that men of bad private characters will not be choſen, and that the public eye will keep them from at leaſt very flagrant violations of duty. The newſpapers indeed throw out ſuch inſinuations againſt Congreſs. But the ſtate of knowledge in the country refutes them. It is not very credible that men of ſuch known baſe and corrupt principles as they impute to Congreſs ſhould have been freely elected, at leaſt not a majority of ſuch men; and if members of Congreſs were not worſe than men are uſually found, it is ſtrange that they ſhould ſince have become ſo ſhameleſsly abandoned as they are repreſented.

The intention of theſe remarks however, is to evince the advantage of eſtabliſhing ſchools, and providing for the general information of the citizens; we ſeem to think we are true ſons of liberty, and that in our day there is ſafety. The danger after we leave the ſtage will be leſs than it is at preſent, if we take care that our children ſhall be wiſer than we ourſelves are. It is a misfortune that thoſe who have knowledge are ſatisfied with the poſſeſſion or they are too few, and their influence too much reſiſted and ſuſpected by the multitude to give to this firſt republican duty that preponderance which is neceſſary to its being obſerved. Enough is not thought, nor ſaid, nor done about providing free ſchools. The ſubject affords many important points of view which it would require ſome labor to preſent diſtinctly. The moral, the political uſes of learning, how much it advances human happineſs and exalts human nature are topics which the benevolent mind delights to contemplate. Another claſs of men would be more influenced by our ſhewing that an ignorant people earn leſs than thoſe who are well informed—that the ſpirit of enterprize, the inventive faculties of the mind acquire new force and activity with the latter, eſpecially as the ſpirit of imitation and a lively emulation will be ſo evidently incited. Is there a man who doubts that the 24 letters are a more uſeful invention than the diſcovery of a new continent.—And yet while we puſh our enquiries to find out the figure and hiſtory of the earth with a curioſity that grows more ardent while we indulge it, how large a part of mankind are yet to receive the advantages of the invention of letters? Learning, like the polar day, gleams in twilight only over a ſmall part of the horizon; while ignorance ſeems even yet to be condenſing her fogs and to brood like chaos over an imperfect world: And even we who enjoy the twilight ſuffer the children of the poor to remain with the film on their eyes, and to grope their way through life in the dark. Education removes that film. Men of ſenſe and virtue you who poſſeſs property or power, begin this work; eſtabliſh ſchools, make the inſtruction of youth a common charge and the care of government, and you will not have lived in vain. PHILO.

THOSE equal laws our citizens demand,
Juſtice requires that they ſhould underſtand;
From public ſchools, ſhall general knowledge flow,
For 'tis the people's ſacred right—*to know*;
One ſolid act of public good outweighs,
The boaſts of ſcience, and the hero's praiſe.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THE DEATH OF ELA.

COME, ye fair nymphs! who, like the gilded fly
That flutters heedleſs o'er the bending graſs;
In giddy rounds your fleeting moments paſs—
Come, look, and let ſoft ſorrow fill your eye.

See where ſweet ELA, robb'd of balmy breath,
From parents, life and her companions torn,
Crop't like the roſe-bud opening to the morn,
Extended lies upon the bed of death.

She once was beautiful and young as you,
As ſprightly too ſhe rang'd the airy round,
In dance fantaſtic o'er th' enamel'd ground,
And tho't her giddy pleaſure was the *true*.

She wak'd the ſleeping echoes from their ſprings,
With ſongs delightful to the liſt'ning ear,
As warbling ſounds that fill the trembling air,
When Zephyr plays amidſt the Eolian ſtrings.

No ſecret fear of danger ſhook her mind;
But light, and ſportive as the playful breeze
That winds in Spring around the bloſſom'd trees,
Her minutes flew, nor left a ſting behind.

'Till the hot fever burning in her veins,
Rous'd tyrant Conſcience with his hundred tongues,
To tell her of her un-repented wrongs,
And pierce her flutter'd heart with goading pains.

Then, like the lily riſing on the vale,
Whoſe cups are fill'd with pearls of morning dew,
Appear'd her penſive eyes of azure blue—
And her young cheeks were like this beauty, pale.

Deep mournful ſighs roſe from her troubled ſoul;
Upon her lifted hand the ſilent tear
Fell frequent 'till th' Eternal heard her pray'r,
And bade her flood of ſorrow ceaſe to roll.

She felt ſweet Hope diffuſed through her breaſt,
Her heart no longer ſtruggled with Deſpair;
Mild Reſignation's calm and heav'nly air
Smil'd on her face, and ſpoke her future reſt.

True Gratitude now touch'd her tender mind,
And oft in ſilent rapture would ſhe raiſe
Her ſnowy hands, and her Creator praiſe,
In ſpeaking looks, of a ſeraphic kind.

Her fair companions would ſhe call around,
And bid them turn from folly's flow'ry way,
Leſt they, like her, ſhould wander far aſtray,
And loſe themſelves in pleaſure's fairy ground.

Juſt when the Holy Angels hover'd near,
To bear her ſpirit to the good on high,
And place her 'midſt the muſic of the ſky,
She warbled ſounds that Saints might wiſh to hear.

"My blooming friends adore the God of Love,
"'Tis he alone is worthy of your care;
"By early piety your ſouls prepare
"To meet the glories of eternal JOVE."

"The ſong of peace ſalutes my raptur'd ears,
"My ſiſter Spirits call my ſoul away—
"I fly—I mount into the realms of day,
"Where ſorrows end, and muſic fills the ſpheres."

Dear Maid! when reſted in thy lonely cave,
Tho' thy pale cheeks ſhall be of worms the prey,
And thy fair form ſhall mould to duſt away,
Yet ſhall new honors bloom above thy grave.

Each vernal flow'r upon thy graſſy bed,
With brilliant colors tinctur'd from the ſky,
In beauty's charms ſhall catch the traveller's eye,
And bend to ev'ry breeze its lovely head.

Thy penſive VINVELA ſhall muſing gaze,
And while ſhe ſees thoſe beauties waving there,
Her gliſt'ning eye ſhall drop a tender tear,
And frequent ſighs expreſs her ELA's praiſe.

VINVELA.

STORY OF THE EVERLASTING TAPER.

AN EXTRACT—FROM THE *FORESTERS*.*

"NOW I have ſpoken of madam's taper, perhaps you will be amuſed with ſome account of it. It is a wax candle of a common ſize, ſet in an old faſhioned ſilver candleſtick, richly emboſſed and gilt, but the ruſt and duſt of it are ſo ſacred, that it is never permitted to be ſcoured. The tradition is, that this candleſtick formerly belonged to St. Peter, and the candle firſt placed in it is ſuppoſed to have been lighted at the SUN, and by a myſterious kind of *uninterrupted ſucceſſion*, has been kept burning ever ſince. By the light of this taper, old madam reads her bible and books of devotion, which always lie on a table by her bedſide.

"Some perſons of an incredulous turn of mind, have pretended to call in queſtion this myſtery; but it is ſtill held ſacred by the old lady, and by moſt of Mr. Bull's own family. There are ſome even among the foreſters of the ſame opinion; and ſuch is the liberality in theſe families, that no one is moleſted in the indulgence of any innocent whim, which does not affect the peace of the families, nor the intereſt of the partnerſhip. It was not long after the re-eſtabliſhment of harmony between them and Mr. Bull, that theſe perſons ſent two candles in one lantern, and one in another, to be lighted at this venerable taper, and dipt in the conſecrated water†. Two of them were actually lighted in old Madam Bull's preſence, and to her great ſatisfaction. The other was lighted at a taper ſuppoſed to be derived from the ſame original, but "hid under a buſhel" in one of ſiſter Peg's out-houſes, it not being permitted to burn publicly in her family, where the only candles allowed are of the manufacture of Geneva.

* *This intereſting work is publiſhed with the privilege of Copy Right, and will probably be for ſale in this city in a few days. We ſhall not therefore anticipate, by publiſhing any further extracts.*

† *American Biſhops.*

"There has been as long a controverſy between different opinioniſts on this ſubject, as between the ſectaries in Liliput, about breaking the egg at the big or little end. But it is eaſy enough to accommodate the matter by granting that St. Peter's candle, as well as thoſe from Geneva, were originally lighted at the SUN; that the ſame ſource of light is open to all; and that it is of no conſequence of what materials tapers are made, nor in what kind of candleſticks they are placed, nor by whoſe hands they are lighted, provided they *give ſo clear a light as to anſwer the purpoſes of viſion.*"

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
MARCH 30, 1792.

The propoſition reſpecting a further aſſumption of the State Debts under conſideration.

MR. CLARK, on the further aſſumption, obſerved, that he ſuppoſed every man had made up his mind on this ſubject, and that therefore a lengthy debate would be precluded. He ſhould vote againſt it.—If it had not been for the aſſumption, we ſhould not have been ſaddled with the exciſe, and a great number of officers. He knew of no advantage which had reſulted from the great encreaſe of the debt—it had gone into the hands of foreigners—and for it we had got little more than a parcel of gewgaws, toothpicks, and other baubles. Our lands had not been improved, nor had any other advantages that he knew of reſulted from it. The reſidue of the ſtate debts was not ſo great, but that the ſtates could eaſily provide for it.

Mr. Williamſon ſaid he conſidered the propoſition as founded on ſo unequal principles, as it particularly reſpects North-Carolina, that he ſhould find himſelf obliged to ſay NO to it.

Mr. Giles ſaid he was entirely principled againſt the aſſumption. The meaſure originated altogether with the Secretary of the Treaſury—and his report contained all the reaſons which he had heard urged in favor of it. He then entered into a conſideration of the effects of the funding ſyſtem generally—one was, to draw the public wealth from the remote parts of the union to the ſeat of government. Money, at the time this ſyſtem was firſt in agitation, was drawn from the bank, to accommodate perſons who meant to, and did ſpeculate in ſtate paper in the diſtant parts of the union, where it was extremely low. A ſyſtem therefore which has had this effect, ought not to be ſtrengthened by adding to it the means of ſtill further draining the diſtant ſtates—the effect may be a temporary relief to ſome of the diſtant ſtates, but will finally operate greatly to their injury.

The next argument he noticed, was that drawn from the inconvenience of conflicting ſyſtems of finance. He thought the preſent debt of the United States was fully equal to the reſources of the government, and ought not to be encreaſed; for with that encreaſe, an encreaſe of burthens is neceſſarily impoſed.—The reſources of the general government are ſaid to be not yet unequivocally ſecured—he hardly knew what was meant by this, except it was that the ſtate governments were not yet ſufficiently proſtrate. The maſs of debt already on the ſhoulders of the United States, he conſidered as quite ſufficient; and to add to it, would be nothing better than adding to a maſs of corruption; for he conſidered the debt in no other light.

The public content, it is ſaid, will be increaſed by the meaſure—he thought directly the reverſe—he anticipated great and increaſing diſcontents.

The juſtice of the meaſure is mentioned—he adverted to the proportions already aſſumed on account of the ſeveral ſtates, and ſaid it was evident that the moſt flagrant injuſtice had been done, and therefore a further aſſumption was nothing better than a manifeſt propoſition to perpetuate a ſyſtem of injuſtice.

The debt, it is ſaid, will be purchaſed by foreigners, if it is not aſſumed—he conceived the reverſe idea was the true one, and experience ſanctioned his ſuppoſition.

Additional taxes, it is ſaid in the report, will not be neceſſary—he thought the report was inconſiſtent with itſelf, as was evident by a ſubſequent remark contained in it. At any rate he ſhould think himſelf acting an unjuſtifiable part in aſſuming a debt when he knew not what reſources were contemplated to pay it.

He was therefore in favor of poſtponing the ſubject to the time when the ſenſe of the people could be more fully aſcertained by a larger repreſentation in that houſe.

Mr. Smith ſaid, the gentleman has refered to the reaſons contained in the laſt report of the Secretary—whereas his reaſons are more fully ſtated in his firſt report; to which he wiſhed gentlemen would recur. The gentleman from New-Jerſey (Mr. Clark) has obſerved, that he ſuppoſes every gentleman has made up his mind, and yet he goes on to ſtate his objections to the meaſure. He hoped the gentleman would not object to other perſons giving their reaſons why they are in favor of it, or of anſwering his objections. He then noticed Mr. Clark's remarks reſpecting the exciſe. The exciſe, Mr. Smith ſaid, was not the reſult of the aſſumption—it was firſt thought of for the debt of the United States, and was diverted from this debt, on account of the impoſt being taken from the ſtates. It has been ſaid that ſome of the diſtant ſtates are oppoſed to a further aſſumption. In anſwer to this, he ſaid ſome of the diſtant ſtates were in favor of it—he inſtanced South-Carolina, the legiſlature of which had expreſsly inſtructed their repreſentatives to advocate it.—He inſiſted that the reaſoning of the Secretary was concluſive, in reſpect to the loſs the ſtates would incur by reaſon of the ſpeculations of foreigners. The debt is due, and muſt be provided for. Foreigners conſider this government as an honeſt government; and putting confidence in its juſtice, will purchaſe the debt.

He further obſerved, that a great ſaving would be made by a further aſſumption—it would reduce the intereſt from 7 to about 4½ per cent.

The debt is a juſt debt, and has as good pretenſions as that already provided for—and therefore the gentleman is miſtaken in ſaying that a further aſſumption would be founded in injuſtice—the gentleman ſays if the debts are not aſſumed, foreigners will *not* buy them—the gentleman ſurely does not mean that the debt ſhall never be paid; but his reaſoning goes to that. The gentleman calls the public debt a maſs of corruption—if the debt is a maſs of corruption, it is better to confine it to as narrow limits as poſſible.

Having eſtabliſhed the principle of aſſumption, it remains that the government ſhould compleat the ſyſtem; otherwiſe a manifeſt injuſtice will take place, by creating a diſtinction between creditors exactly ſimilarly circumſtanced in the firſt place, and whoſe demands are preciſely the ſame with thoſe provided for.

A ſurplus has been aſſumed in ſome of the ſtates, in conſequence of the reſtriction as to the ſum already aſſumed.

Theſe ſubſcriptions are in a very awkward ſituation indeed.

He next noticed Mr. Giles's obſervations as to a poſtponement, and his reaſoning ariſing from a deficiency of funds; there was no difficulty on the ſubject of funds, ſaid he, when the frontiers were under conſideration, nor when the gentleman urged paying off the national debt.

With reſpect to pointing out the amount of the funds neceſſary—this, he obſerved, would be premature, till the amount to be provided for was known.

Mr. B. Bourne obſerved, that though it was ſuppoſed that objections would be made to the propoſition, it was hardly to be expected that they would be made by gentlemen from ſtates whoſe debts have already been completely aſſumed—He then adverted to the ſituation of thoſe ſtates who had yet a large debt to pay—and expatiated on the nature of thoſe debts, and urged the abſolute neceſſity and juſtice of a further aſſumption. If, ſaid he, the meaſure was unjuſt at firſt, which does not appear, it is *now* a meaſure of ſtrict juſtice and ſound policy—The ſtate of Rhode-Iſland had not had any thing like juſtice done to her in the former aſſumption—Her debt amounts to one fiftieth of the whole debt aſſumed, whereas ſhe has only a one hundred and ſeventieth part provided for—the injuſtice of this partial proviſion was ſo flagrant, that he hoped it would not be continued by rejecting the propoſition.

Mr. Clark added ſome further remarks—He was for a ſettlement of the accounts before any further ſteps were taken in aſſuming.

Mr. Baldwin ſaid he had always been oppoſed to the aſſumption, and on that principle ſhould oppoſe proceeding any further in the buſineſs—He ſtated certain objections againſt the general government's extending their legiſlation to objects which are not contemplated in the organization of the government—An inequality of burthens is the inevitable conſequence, as no ſecurity for an honeſt apportionment of taxes on ſo general a ſcale, from the nature of the government can be expected.

Mr. Baldwins' ſpeech appeared to be deſigned to impreſs this idea, that a previous aſcertainment of the bona fide debt of the reſpective States ſhould precede any aſſumption.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) replied generally to Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. Mercer. Language has changed, public debt is no longer conſidered as a public bleſſing, but as a public curſe—and this ſentiment pervades this Houſe; What is the nature of the preſent propoſition? why it is to aſſume the debt of the ſeveral States—and thus we are to go on aſſuming as long as any debts exiſt in any of the States.

There never was a larger ſluice to overflow the public with the burthen of an enormous debt, than that contained in the propoſition. He conſidered it as holding out a temptation to originate anew, claims which have been already ſunk: A ſecond and third ſluice, ſaid he, is opened in the deferred and irredeemable quality

of the other part of the debt; and when he conſidered that there was no expreſs proviſion to prevent the creditors from demanding an intereſt for the delay of payment; he conſidered that the foundation of a public debt to all eternity.

He adverted to the different expenſes of the ſeveral States—there was no compariſon could be formed between them; in South-Carolina a Judge has 800l. a year—In Virginia only 300 currency. He drew inferences from this. The States which have made exertions to pay off their debts are now called on to pay thoſe of States which made no exertions whatever. He enlarged on the conduct of the State of Maryland in particular. He ſaid the meaſure of the aſſumption was odious in Maryland as founded in injuſtice. The States are by this meaſure made penſioners to the general government.

Mr. Barnwell ſupported the propoſition for a further aſſumption—and in an animated manner deſcanted on the merits, ſervices and ſacrifices of the States which are now ſo great ſufferers by reaſon of their exertions during the war.

STOCKHOLM.

The KING *of* SWEDEN'S SPEECH, *on cloſing the Diet. February* 23.

"WHEN on the opening of the Diet, which I am this day ſo happy as to cloſe, I told you, that at a time when an unbridled licentiouſneſs was ſhaking or overturning governments, I was not afraid to convoke you—I confided in your attachments to me, and the noble manner of thinking of the nation, for conducting in peace and tranquility, the important affairs which occaſioned your being convoked. My hopes have not been deceived; and after having ſhewn in war, that you are the ſame people whoſe courage in former times alternately ſhook or fortified thrones, you now give to your cotemporaries an example ſtill more noble, of the vigorous prudence and union with which a wiſe and enlightened people conduct their deliberations, when the head of the ſtate calls for their advice on important affairs. This example is ſo much the more grand, that you are the only people who give it; that by doing ſo, you juſtify the confidence which I repoſed in you; and by this mutual union, you fortify the internal peace and ſtrength of your country, at the ſame time that you augment that conſideration abroad, which your courage has ſo juſtly meritted.

"If, as the firſt citizen, as he in whoſe contemplation the good of the ſtate and yours are moſt intimately connected, I ought in the name of our country to expreſs to you a degree of gratitude worthy of you and of me; how ſenſibly muſt my heart be affected by the attachment and the love, which during the ſitting of this Diet, you have teſtified for me and my ſon? How much, in his young breaſt, muſt be fortified that regard for, and confidence in a generous people, who from his infancy gave him ſuch proofs of attachment. You have ſeen him attending to your inſtructions; and under my guidance inſtructing himſelf to fulfil the important duty to which providence may one day call him. I wiſhed to accuſtom him early to buſineſs, and to teach him to eſteem a people whom he is to govern, to love their laws and reſpect their liberty. In expreſſing your wiſhes to ſee my ſon ſoon increaſe the family, and thus give the neceſſary ſtrength and ſecurity to the ſucceſſion to the throne, you have participated my paternal hopes. Such a ſentiment muſt aſſuredly add to my gratitude, if my heart were not already full.

"You are now to return to your homes to reſume your occupations in peace, and to ſhare with your fellow-citizens the ſatisfaction of having contributed to the public good and the maintenance of the ſtate. I am to watch over the happineſs of our country and of yours. I ſhall endeavour to encourage agriculture, and commerce; to maintain the ſacredneſs of the laws, the execution of juſtice, and the reſpect due to religion. In ſhort, I am to apply myſelf to all the cares which my duty and my ſituation require of me, but which the love and the gratitude with which your attachment ſo ſenſibly affect my heart require in a ſtill greater degree.

"Theſe duties, which never ceaſe for a moment, which occupy the whole of life, become more eaſy when they are executed for a beloved people; ſupport is then derived from a true zeal, from a ſenſe of honor, and ſtill more from the ſatisfaction of doing every thing in my power to prove my gratitude, and preſerve in your hearts the ſentiments with which you leave this place.

"It is with theſe ſentiments that I this day cloſe the Diet; it will be with the ſame ſentiments that I ſhall again receive you before the throne, when our common intereſt may require that you be convoked."

Feb. 24. Some individuals having taken the liberty to cenſure the Adminiſtration of the finances of Sweden, & ſome of their writings breathing too great a degree of licentiouſneſs, his Majeſty on the 9th inſt. prohibited the printing or publiſhing, during the courſe of the Diet then aſſembled, of any thing reſpecting the ſubject of the deliberations of the ſaid Diet.

The King took every precaution to ſecure an exact conformity to his wiſhes in the Diet, by procuring the appointment of a ſecret committee to prepare the ſeveral branches of buſineſs for diſcuſſion; and to prevent any diſputes that might ariſe from being generally known, by prohibiting the publication of any account of the proceedings.

Notwithſtanding theſe precautions it has tranſpired, that ſeveral of his propoſitions have been warmly oppoſed in the ſecret committee; and one, for continuing the ſame members on this committee during the whole ſeſſion, abſolutely rejected by the Diet.

The following is ſaid to be the ſtate of parties for the king. In oppoſition.

Clergy	34	12
Citizens	71	19
Peaſants	120	30
Nobles	42	360

The King has conſequently a majority in three of the orders, and almoſt the whole of the fourth againſt him. But while the nobles contend only for the reſtoration of their own privileges, and overbearing influence in the government, there is no danger of their being joined by either of the other orders, to whom the power exerciſed by the Senate was much more formidable than the prerogative of the King,

A few days ago arrived at Geſte, M. de Bouille, ſon of the Marquis de Bouille, and the Marquis de Tſchudi, a Swiſs officer of great diſtinction; they came on a deputation from the French Princes.

COPENHAGEN, March 20.

The remarkable ordinance, whereby all Daniſh ſubjects are entirely prohibited to carry on the ſlave trade after the year 1802, really made its appearance on the 16th inſt. Denmark conſequently is the firſt country in Europe which hath hereby ſet ſo humane a precedent.

ROME, March 10.

At Neapolis, the mountain Veſuvius exhibits to the numerous ſtrangers who are there at preſent, the awful ſcene of a new eruption.

VIENNA, March 10.

His Majeſty king Francis has diſmiſſed Prince Kaunitz from his council, and has choſen general Laſcy and count Colloredo for his miniſters, friends to the party of the French Princes.

PARIS, March 19.

The new houſe guard of the King began on the 16th inſt. to do duty in the Thuilleries. They firſt took the civic oath and the oath of office by a grand committee, which was adminiſtered to them by the Mayor, M. Pethion, before the Hotel de Ville, during which time the colours were flying, and the uſual tunes of *ca ira*, &c. playing. They then marched to the Thuilleries, moved off before the King and Queen, and cried in a chorus, *Vive le Roi!* long live the King. The Queen ſhewed the Dauphin to the people from the balcony, but they remained mute, no vivat to be heard.

The Jacobine club raiſes its head again, and draws the attention of the whole kingdom. All the members of this club appear with a newly invented red liberty cap, and even their weekly preſident, Mr. Thuriot, who is a member of the National Aſſembly, adorns himſelf therewith.

National Aſſembly, March 24.

The number of volunteers for completing the troops of the line being greater than is wanted, the miniſter at war was ordered to give an account of the deficiencies of the ſeveral regiments, and the return of recruits from the ſeveral departments.

The diſcuſſion on the colonies was reſumed, and after an able ſpeech from M. Vaublanc, the propoſition of M. Genſonne, with ſome amendments, was adopted, and decreed unanimouſly, to the following effect:

"The National Aſſembly recognizes and declares, that the people of colour and the free negroes ought to enjoy the rights of active citizens, in he ſame manner as the whites."

LETTER FROM THE KING.

"Gentlemen,

"Deeply affected by the troubles that agitate the kingdom, I have neglected none of the means in my power to put an end to them. I had choſen for my principal agents, men recommended by public opinion. I have replaced them by others diſtinguiſhed by their public opinions.—You have often repeated to me, that this was the only means of eſtabliſhing perfect harmony between the two powers. I haſten to yield to the wiſh of the Aſſembly, in order to refute the ſuſpicions which the enemies of the public good endeavor to excite againſt the purity of my intentions. I therefore inform you, that I have appointed M. Roland de la Platiere, to the place of miniſter for the home department, and M. Claviere to that of the miniſter for the public contributions. When that of the miniſter of juſtice, to which I appointed a citizen, who has refuſed to accept of it, ſhall be filled, I will inform the Aſſembly. (Signed) LOUIS."

SINGULAR PETITION.

Abſtracts of a number of petitions were read, amongſt which was one from Madame Grandval, a mother, without being a wife, praying the Aſſembly to paſs a law to enable children, not born in wedlock, to inherit the property of their parents. In ſupport of this prayer, ſhe referred to the ancient laws of the Franks, and the cuſtoms of various other nations, both ancient and modern. Her petition was warmly applauded, and referred to the committee of legiſlation.

March 27. M. Guiraut announced to the aſſembly the diſcovery of a machine, to which he gave the title of a Logoſcope, which would be a regulator of the voice, and would ſerve to direct the aſſembly in moments of tumult and diſorder. He received the honor of the ſitting.

March 28. The generous conduct of the Earl of Effingham, as governor of Jamaica, and of the United States of America, in regard to St. Domingo, had long ago engaged the aſſembly to paſs votes of thanks, which the old miniſters had not tranſmitted. A new order was made for tranſmitting them forthwith.

LONDON, March 31.

The Swiſs Canton of Berne decided by a majority of 134 voices to 6, that the regiment of Erneſt ſhall be recalled from the ſervice France.

April 1. It is the duty of every member of parliament before he votes on Mr. Wilberforce's approaching motion to aboliſh the ſlave trade, to recollect—that as the abolition of it is avowed to be a meaſure not of policy but humanity—not of advantage but juſtice—not of expedience but experiment; the legiſlature ought to be fully ſatisfied that the claim of humanity and juſtice is well founded; that the experiment promiſes ſucceſs, and that the intereſt and ſtrength of the nation are not hazarded in a vain purſuit of unattainable purity and perfection.

Our peaceable friends, who from a delicacy of conſcience abſtain from the uſe of ſugar, certainly are in the right, as it is ſome atonement for the unintended miſchief they have committed in medling with politics ſo far as relates to the ſlave trade, as it is called; it has already contributed to raiſe its price exorbitantly; and ſhould the legiſlature conſent to aboliſh it, the ſame effect may enſue in our iſlands as at St. Domingo. Thus will the white man's blood be ſpilt to ſave even a little perſpiration of the negro, which they emphatically ſtile the "blood of the negroes." On the ſame principle they ſhould not touch money, or have even a ſilver ſpoon or cotton gown, both theſe articles being produced by the ſame means.

April 3. The King of Sweden having ſucceeded in the objects for which he convened his Diet, has not been ungrateful to thoſe who were chiefly inſtrumental to promote his views: ſome them he has raiſed to new dignities, and others he has decorated with orders of knighthood.

The temperate determination of the Houſe of Commons, that the ſlave trade ſhall be gradually aboliſhed, bids fair to gratify all parties.

A ſurpriſing cure for a confirmed cancer is ſaid to have been diſcovered by a farmer in Yorkſhire: it conſiſts in a ſucceſſive application of leeches to the parts affected, which ſucceeded when the knife had been tried to no purpoſe.

Dr. Prieſtly, as one of the ſufferers by the late riots at Birmingham, attended the Warwick aſſizes, to prove his claims on the county for indemnification. As ſoon as the populace of Warwick were apprized of his arrival, they collected, and uſed him in the moſt indignant manner—ſtones and dirt were thrown at him, and nothing that reſentment could dictate, was unaſſayed to mortify and diſtreſs him.

Mr. Ryland's action for damages in the late riot at Birmingham, came on before Mr. Baron Thompſon, on Thurſday laſt, at Warwick, the trial commenced at 11 o'clock and continued till 2 the next morning. The damages were laid at 3000l, from which the Jury, who ſeverely ſcrutinized every article of the demand, took 700l.

The aſtoniſhing advance on our funds, is rapidly followed by thoſe of the United States of America, tho' there is ſtill a very great difference between the prices of them. Our three per cent. conſols are riſen to 94, whilſt the American three per cent. ſtock is as yet no higher than 75—a very eſſential difference to all perſons living on the intereſt of their money in the funds. The only difference in the real value of the two, is a trifling charge on the American funds of commiſſion, for remitting and paying it here; but the cheapneſs of the American makes a large addition of above 24 per cent. to the income of thoſe who ſell out of one fund to inveſt their money in the other, with the advantage of a great increaſe of their capital in a ſhort time, it being certain that the American 3 per cents muſt riſe, until they are to the ſame price as others.

Mr. Layton, of the Borough, lately entertained two hundred friends in a new tub. It was made for Mr. Meux, the brewer; the dimenſions are, circumference 180 feet—height 21 ditto—contents 10,000 barrels—weight of iron 15 cwt.—tonnage 14 tons—number of ſtaves 263, all heart of oak.—It takes 33 barrels to raiſe the level one inch. The coſt is about 3,000l. !——Layton gave ſecurity of 2,000l. to indemnify Mr. Meux from any loſs that may be ſuſtained within the firſt twelve months. On a ſide table in the tub, was a china punch-bowl, on a mahogany ſtand, with wheels, which contained twenty-ſeven gallons and a half.

ALBANY, May 24.

It is with pleaſure we can inform our readers, that a load of HEMP, arrived in this city, on Tueſday laſt, which was raiſed at the ſouth end of Cayuga Lake, near the Pennſylvania line, and was brought by water all the way from thence to Schenectady.—This we believe is the firſt inſtance of any produce, raiſed on that beautiful lake, being brought to our market.

HARTFORD, May 28.

The following gentlemen are choſen by the freemen, to ſtand in nomination for election in October next, as Repreſentatives in Congreſs, viz.

Jonathan Trumbull, James Hillhouſe, Jonathan Sturges, Jeremiah Wadſworth, Amaſa Learned, Benjamin Huntington, Stephen M. Mitchell, Tapping Reeve, Jonathan Ingerſol, Aſher Miller, Uriah Tracy, and Zephaniah Swift, Eſquires.

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CHARLESTON, May 15.

By ſeveral gentlemen who arrived here on Saturday laſt from the Rock-Landing, we are informed, that the utmoſt harmony ſubſiſts between the Creeks and the federal troops ſtationed at that place; and that Mr. Seagrove received a letter from General M'Gillivray, on the day of their departure, ſtating that he had been prevented from attending at the Rock-Landing as early as was intended, by the high freſhes in the Oakmulgee: but that he would be there in a few days, with 1500 Creeks, in order to carry into full effect the treaty with the United States.

WINDSOR, (Ver.) May 15.

FEMALE HEROISM.

The wife of Mr. Nathan Weſt, of Verſhire, in this ſtate, having occaſion to go into a paſture near her houſe, in order to bring home her ſheep, to ſecure them from the ravages of wild beaſts, ſpied a large Bear in full purſuit after one of the Lambs of her flock—Upon which ſhe immediately called to her favorite dog for aſſiſtance. The faithful animal, ever alert at the calls of his miſtreſs, obeyed the command, and eagerly leaped off to ſecure from deſtruction the innocent bleating victim. He immediately engaged with the bear, and threw him upon the ground—in which ſituation he held him, until his miſtreſs, with that degree of fortitude and reſolution not peculiar to her ſex, came up—when, graſping with one hand a leg of the bear, and with the other, a club, ſhe made ſuch application of the latter to his pate, as almoſt inſtantaneouſly put a ſtop to all further appetite or inclination in him for mutton food.—The period will perhaps arrive when the above will be conſidered as fabulous —

"We think our fathers fools, ſo wiſe we grow—
"Our wiſer ſons no doubt will think us ſo."

PITTSBURGH, May 26.

Extract of a letter from Enſign Murphy, of the ſtate levies, dated Reed's ſtation, May 22.

"This morning about ſun-riſe Reed's block-houſe was attacked by the Indians, and one Gaſper Redick and a child of John Harbeſon's killed, and Harbeſon's wife and two children taken priſoners, and one of the levies wounded: This news I received about 4 o'clock, and immediately ſet off for this place, with 11 men; ſince my arrival here I am informed that John Currie's houſe is burnt and his cattle killed, and a Mr. Millen's houſe, up Puckety, was ſeen on fire. The number of Indians is ſaid to be about forty."

Two men, a friendly Indian and a white man, who had come expreſs from fort Franklin, and were on their return on Wedneſday laſt, about 12 miles from this place, on the path leading to that garriſon, diſcovered three Indians—they immediately returned to this place and gave the information, when Major Smith ordered out a party of 40 ſoldiers, and a ſmall party of volunteers from this town, went in purſuit of them. Neither of the parties had returned when this paper was put to preſs.

BALTIMORE, May 29.

"Few ſubjects have ever received a greater ſhare of public notice than the EXCISE upon ARDENT SPIRITS, laid by Congreſs in March, 1791—The ſubject has been viewed in every way, ſince December, 1790, when the bill was moved in the Houſe of Repreſentatives.—It is a full proof of the ſafety of the meaſure, and of the wholeſomeneſs of the tax, that *no one Member* of the Senate or Repreſentative Body thought fit to move for the repeal of the law, when the ſubject was reconſidered by Congreſs this ſpring.—This is never the caſe with a *bad* or *dangerous* law, and not always with a good one—So univerſal a ſenſe of the goodneſs of a meaſure, and ſo many reductions of the rate of duty on the home ſpirits and ſtills, *the increaſe of the duty* on foreign rum and ſpirits, and ſo many alterations in the manner of collecting it, cannot, therefore, but produce that acquieſcence in the law, which every good and prudent citizen owes to the acts of the Repreſentatives he has helped freely and fairly to chooſe."

Philadelphia, June 2.

The Governor of New-York, by proclamation, offers a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any perſon or perſons who ſhall apprehend and deliver *John Ryer*, charged with murdering Mr. J. SMITH, Deputy Sheriff, to the keeper of the common gaol of the county of Weſtcheſter, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice.

At a convention of the ſeveral towns and plantations in the counties of *York*, *Cumberland*, and *Lincoln*, on the firſt ult. aſſembled for the purpoſe of conſulting on the expediency of the propoſed ſeparation of the Diſtrict of Maine, from the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, into a ſeparate government—the votes were, Yeas 1401—Nays 1335.

The late Emperor Leopold was born on the 5th May, 1747, and by his Empreſs Maria Louiſa, Infanta of Spain, who was born May 24, 1745, had 11 children.

The grand juries of London and Middleſex, have preſented Lottery Inſurance offices as a great nuiſance.

The General Aſſembly of Connecticut have paſſed an act for eſtabliſhing a TURNPIKE on the road between New-London and Norwich.

By a decree of the National Aſſembly the eſtates of the emigrants are to be taxed to the full amount of the expences they have brought upon the nation.

This Summer, being the periodical return of the Locuſts, we may expect ſwarms of thoſe devouring inſects, they appearing very numerous in the ground already. [*N. Jerſey Jour.*]

Monday laſt the Preſident of the United States arrived in town from Virginia.

The Hon. TRISTRAM DALTON, is appointed Caſhier of the Mint of the United States.

Further accounts from Virginia, ſay, that the repreſentations reſpecting the inſurrections of the negroes in the eaſtern parts of that State have been exaggerated.

Major-General Anthony Wayne, commander in chief, ſet out from this city on Thurſday laſt, to join the army to the weſtward.

Thurſday arrived the ſhip Harmony, Captain Aſhmead, after a paſſage of four months from Calcutta. This ſhip brings the lateſt accounts of the operations of the Britiſh arms in India, to Jan. 19th, but it does not appear that any thing deciſive had occurred, the time having been chiefly ſpent in preparations for the ſiege of Seringapatam, the fall of which is predicted in very ſanguine terms by the news-writers of the Engliſh Aſiatic papers.

In the ſhip Harmony, from Madras and Calcutta, came paſſengers,
Mr. Glaſſurd, and
Mr. Smith, of Calcutta,
Mr. Worſley, of Boſton,
Mr. Mark Pringle, and
Capt. Bell, of Philadelphia.

In the ſhip Grange, Captain Roberts, arrived here Thurſday afternoon from Liverpool, were paſſengers,
Mr. George Eſkrigg,
Mr. Dod, ſurgeon,
Mr. Huſſey,
Mrs. Gibbert, and two children,
Mrs. Marſen, and child,
Mr. Shaw, and Mrs. Shaw.

The Aſiatic papers received by the Harmony, ſtate—That Lord Cornwallis has a magazine within 40 miles of Tippoo's capital—That the battering cannon was ordered from Bangalore, and every thing was expected to be in readineſs for the ſiege of Seringapatam by the 20th Jan. the reduction of which was looked on as a matter of courſe—That the camp is ſupplied with every article of life, and the troops are in the higheſt ſpirits.

On the 28th December, one of Tippoo's principal detachments was defeated—the General who commanded, ten guns, with the elephants, and all the camp equipage, were taken—Tippoo is repreſented as oppreſſed by the dreary proſpect before him—his collected force only 20,000 men, with which he intends to give battle to the Engliſh and their allies—but the idea is ridiculed by the Engliſh paragraphiſts, who ſeem to have forgot, if they ever heard the proverb of the Bear's Skin.

The French aſſignats have depreciated—but not ſo much as even the National debt of Great-Britain, during the late war, although this debt drew an intereſt of 4 per cent. to the holder, which is not the caſe of the preſent money of France. The new ordinance, ſecuring and confirming the rights of citizens to the people of colour in the French Weſt-India Iſlands, is an event which will probably be productive of happy effects. There has been a compleat revolution in the Cabinet of France, and the Patriots have now a perfect aſcendency; the Miniſters being all of them of that party. A decree has paſſed the Aſſembly permitting the return of the abſentees, on certain conditions.

Extract of a letter from Maſſachuſetts, May 24.

"I obſerve under the article of European news, that the death of the Emperor Leopold is mentioned; this may be a providential event in favor of the French revolution; and if Catharine is not quiet, ſhe may be ſent after Leopold. It ſeems by theſe European accounts that France is not ſo well eſtabliſhed in the new government as we wiſh—I hope and truſt however that it will ſhortly be confirmed, and ſo improved as to be a light to the world.

"Health is a general bleſſing in this quarter, and the ſeaſon is fine and flouriſhing."

Tranſlation of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans to his friend in this city, dated April 25th, 179[illegible].

The preſent proſperous ſituation of our colony makes us forget the misfortunes we experienced when this city ſuffered by fire. His Lordſhip, the Baron de Carondelet, our new Governor, uſes every endeavor to encourage commerce, the arts, and agriculture. Indigo, tobacco, rice, and cotton are inexhauſtable ſources of wealth. To theſe we ſhall ſoon be able to add—ſugar plantations from this place to BALISE, as well as at BARATARIA and on the plantation AUX BOEUFS. It is even talked of to eſtabliſh them in Florida, the ſoil of which is low, warm and moiſt, and conſequently very fit for the culture of the ſugar cane. We have already near this city a diſtillery which affords us excellent rum: and whoever undertakes to eſtabliſh others, will receive conſiderable encouragement from government.

Our governor is erecting fortifications for the protection of this capital, which is to be ſurrounded by a deep ditch. A canal is to unite the Miſſiſſippi with Bayon St. Jean. This work will render the country more healthy by carrying off the ſtagnant water. We boaſt of a new rope yard which manufactures a conſiderable quantity of hemp. Pitch, tar, maſts, wood for ſhip building, &c. add alſo to our wealth.

The boats lately from the Illinois country bring agreeable intelligence from that quarter. The lead mines have produced twice as much as the preceding years. New ſalt-pits are opened. The culture of wheat, Indian corn, flax and hemp increaſes. Linen and cotton cloths, cider, beer, wine, peach brandy, &c. are made there. Better tanyards are much wanted. An iron mine is about to be worked.

The Baron de Carondelet ſent orders with the new commander of St. Louis of the Illinois, that trade ſhould be free with all the Indian tribes of the Miſſouri and in the north; in order to extend our fur trade as far as poſſible.

This information has put us in ſuch ſpirits that we have determined to erect a theatre and ball-room. It is almoſt completed. It would lead me too far to enumerate the reforms and improvements that are made here: It will ſuffice to tell you, that reſpectable and enlightened merchants have been appointed conſular Judges; that forts are erecting to put the colony in a reſpectable ſituation; that MIGLETS and other regular troops are arriving; and in one word, that tranquility union and harmony have begun their reign in this country.

INVALIDS.

Whoever has attended the *Circuit Courts* of the United States the preſent term, muſt have been affected at the many objects who preſented themſelves as candidates for penſions.—To ſee the lame and emaciated war-worn Soldier—the decriped and almoſt naked ſeaman—the beſt years of whoſe life had been ſpent in the ſervice of his country—humbly ſupplicating the ſcanty morſel to ſave him from periſhing, was a ſight which affected every benevolent and generous heart preſent: while the emotions of the ſoul were agitated with the recital of

——"*Moſt diſaſtrous chances,*
"*Of moving accidents by* flood *and* field,
"*Of hair-breadth' ſcapes, in th' imminent deadly breach,*
"*Of being taken by the inhuman foe,*
"*And ſold to ſlavery—and of redemption thence.*"

But the attention of the Hon. Judges was commenſurate with the neceſſities of the wretched who applied—and we are happy to announce, among other ſucceſsful applicants, the name of Old Commodore MANLY—whole intrepid valour, and timely ſervices, were celebrated by his countrymen, in the "*times which tried men's ſouls.*" He has obtained a penſion of half pay for life [30 *dols. per month*] and arrearages of 500 dollars.

Columbian Centinel.

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT,

The *people* of the United States are in poſſeſſion of a government of their own choice—adminiſtered by men of their own choice; at the head of whom is a name above all praiſe: Theſe men have been repeatedly the peoples' choice—and the meaſures they have adopted have raiſed their country from contempt to glory; *theſe meaſures* have proved that the authors were worthy of the confidence of the *people* who *choſe* them—for *theſe meaſures* have excited the oppoſition of a junto, who will never be eaſy while this country is happy.

But what are we told, and what do the Gazettes ſay, echo and re-echo through the union? "That poverty in the country, luxury in the capitals, corruption and uſurpation in the national councils. National ſtock-jobbing, monarchy-jobbing, bank-jobbing and ariſtocracy-jobbing," are the bleſſed effects of placing the adminiſtration of our affairs in the hands of a Congreſs choſen by the people, and in the hands of ſuch men as GEORGE WASHINGTON, JOHN ADAMS, THOMAS JEFFERSON, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, HENRY KNOX, &c. &c. For public and private virtue, what are theſe men, compared to thoſe who are now maligning the government?

Many perſons indulge themſelves in a ſtrange way of talking about perpetual laws. The word PERPETUAL is always uſed inſtead of ſtanding laws, as if it was uſeful to frighten us with the ſound. Laws regulating property, ſhould be as ſtable as poſſible. The manner of holding, tranſferring and inheriting it, cannot be changed, without ſome injury, and ſtill more alarm.—As a republican government is founded on compact, and on the inviolable nature of right, its adminiſtration, if it be wiſe and honeſt, will give perfect ſecurity to property. Indeed, a man cannot be ſaid to enjoy property, if he entertains the fear of its being invaded in his hands.

Died ſuddenly, on the 25th ult. Capt. MATTHEW BENNET, in the 51ſt year of his age. He was an officer in the late Continental army, was taken priſoner at fort Waſhington, and endured a tedious captivity on Long-Iſland. Several years he reſided in Kentuckey; from whence he returned a few months ago, intending to ſpend the remainder of his days in this city:—thoſe days, alas! are numbered, and were very few! From full health and activity, he was almoſt inſtantly changed to a lifeleſs corpſe. As a man, he was brave and humane: as a neighbor, he was friendly and ſincere: as a parent, and a huſband, he was moſt kind and affectionate. While his near connections lament the loſs of one ſo very dear to them, his brother ſoldiers will drop a tear of ſympathy; and all who know his fate will reflect, for a moment, on the uncertainty of life.

☞ The Volunteer Company of Artillery is deſired to meet at the State Houſe on Monday next, the 4th inſt. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

JEREMIAH FISHER, *Captain.*

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Harmony,	Aſhmead,	Calcutta & Madras
Grange,	Roberts,	Liverpool
Brig Carman,	De Coſta,	Oporto
Bom Fim,	Roza,	do.
Kitty,	M'Aliſter,	Barbadoes
Sophia,	Price,	Virginia
Planter,	Poole,	Cape-Francois.
Schooner Two Siſters,	Smith,	Hiſpaniola
Tryal,	Venneman,	St. Thomas
Jenny,	Henfield,	North-Carolina
Friendſhip,	Welſh,	Charleſton
Friendſhip,	Rogers,	New-York
Peggy,	Starky,	do.
Friendſhip,	Kitchen,	do.
Sloop Betſey,	Dunn,	do.
Harriot,	Havens,	do.
N. Y. & Phil. Packet,	Bird,	do.
Two Brothers,	Hill,	Montſeratt.

The ſhip Baring, Capt. Tingey, of Philadelphia, ſailed from Calcutta about ten days before the Harmony, Capt Aſhmead—ſhe was bound to Oſtend, and from thence to Philadelphia.

Capt. Roberts, of the ſhip Grange, 7 weeks from Liverpool, on the 9th April, ſpoke the brig Neptune, Captain White, from Wiſcaſſet, bound to Whitehaven; ſhe had loſt her rudder, and one man overboard, and was out 73 days. Capt. Roberts ſupplied her with a puncheon of water—the iſland of Toree bearing S. W. diſtant 5 leagues.

On the 17th May, in lat. 40. 12. long. 63. 26. ſpoke the ſhip Fanny, from Virginia, bound to Greenock; out 5 days—and,

On the 27th of May, in lat. 39. 13. long. 72. 30. ſpoke the ſchooner George, of St. John's, and the ſloop Santa Margaretta, of New-York, both from New-York.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	22/6
3 per Cents,	13/4
Deferred,	13/9
Indents,	13/4
Final Settlements,	18/6
Half ſhares Bank U. S.	52 per cent. premium.
Shares Bank North-America,	15 ditto.

POST-OFFICE, Philadelphia, June 1.

☞ LETTERS for the Britiſh Packet Portland, Captain Rogers, for Falmouth, will be received at this office until Tueſday morning the 5th inſtant.

☞ *It is with regret that the Editor is obliged to poſtpone the enlargement of the Gazette to the ſize he had in contemplation.—Of the very large amount due for arrearages, but a very inconſiderable ſum has been received ſince the intimation of a deſign to enlarge—but though the ſize of the paper is the ſame as heretofore, the contents are encreaſed.*

THE following ſections of the act entitled, "An act for raiſing a further ſum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned, are republiſhed for the information of all perſons, who, on the 29th day of June next (1792) ſhall be poſſeſſed of

WINES.

"Sect. 10. AND be it further enacted, That all Wines which after the ſaid laſt day of June next, ſhall be imported into the United States, ſhall be landed under the care of the inſpector of the port where the ſame ſhall be landed, and for that purpoſe, every permit for landing any Wines, which ſhall be granted by a Collector, ſhall, prior to ſuch landing, be produced to the ſaid inſpector, who, by endorſement thereupon under his hand, ſhall ſignify the production thereof to him, and the time when, after which, and not otherwiſe, on pain of forfeiture, it ſhall be lawful to land the ſaid Wines. And the ſaid inſpector ſhall make an entry of all ſuch permits, and of the contents thereof, and each pipe, butt, hogſhead, caſk, caſe, box or package whatſoever, containing ſuch Wines, ſhall be marked by the officer under whoſe immediate inſpection the ſame ſhall be landed, in legible and durable characters, with progreſſive numbers, the name of the ſaid officer, and the quality or kind of Wine as herein before enumerated and diſtinguiſhed. And the ſaid officer ſhall grant a certificate for each ſuch pipe, butt, hogſhead, caſk, caſe, box or package, ſpecifying therein the name or names of the importer or importers, the ſhip or veſſel in which the ſame ſhall have been imported, and the number thereof, to accompany the ſame whereſoever it ſhall be ſent. And if any pipe, butt, hogſhead, caſk, caſe, box or package, containing Wine, ſhall be found without ſuch marks and certificates, the ſame ſhall be liable to be ſeized, and the want of ſuch marks and certificates ſhall be preſumptive evidence, that ſuch Wine was unlawfully imported and landed."

"Sect. 11. And be it further enacted, That every perſon, who ſhall have in his or her poſſeſſion, Wines which are intended for ſale, in quantity exceeding one hundred and fifty gallons, ſhall *prior* to the ſaid laſt day of June next, make entry thereof in writing at ſome office of inſpection in the city, town or county where he or ſhe ſhall reſide, ſpecifying and deſcribing the caſks, caſes, boxes and other packages containing the ſame, and the kinds, qualities and quantities thereof, and where, and in whoſe poſſeſſion they are; and the officer of inſpection, at whoſe office ſuch entry may be made, ſhall, as ſoon as may be thereafter, viſit and inſpect, or cauſe to be viſited and inſpected, the Wines ſo reported, and ſhall mark, or cauſe to be marked, the caſks, caſes, boxes and packages containing the ſame, with progreſſive numbers, with the name of the perſon to whom the ſame may belong, the kind or kinds thereof, and words "Old Stock," and ſhall grant a certificate for each caſk, caſe, box or package containing ſuch Wine, deſcribing therein the ſaid caſk, caſe, box or package, and the Wines therein contained, which certificate ſhall accompany the ſame, wherever it may be ſent. And if any perſon who may have Wines in his or her poſſeſſion for ſale, ſhall not, prior to the ſaid laſt day of June next, make entry thereof, as above directed, he or ſhe, for ſuch omiſſion or neglect, ſhall forfeit and pay the value of the Wine omitted to be entered, to be recovered with coſts of ſuit, for the benefit of any perſon who ſhall give information thereof, and the Wines ſo omitted to be entered, ſhall be forfeited." (ept29)

JUST ARRIVED,
In the Ship MOLLY, Captain PITT, from LISBON,

A FEW pipes and quarter-casks of LISBON WINE, far superior in quality to what is generally imported—— And a few bales of the very best CORKS,

TO BE SOLD BY

GEORGE MEADE,

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Choice three and five years old Bill of Exchange MADEIRA WINE, by the pipe or quarter-cask.

London Market MADEIRA WINE, five years old, by the pipe or quarter-cask.

Choice old SHERRY WINE, by the quarter-cask.

MESS BEEF, of a superior quality, and such as is fit for an East-India voyage, put up in this city.

Choich first quality BEEF, do.
Ditto second ditto do.

BOSTON BEEF, equal to any from that country.

BURLINGTON PORK, of the first quality, and 114 Hhds. FLAX-SEED. &c. &c.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1792 (epgt)

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL HYSON and SOUCHONG,
Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at
No 19,
Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

JONES & BURROUGHS,

STOCK-BROKERS,
STATE-STREET, BOSTON,

BUY and sell every kind of the *Stocks* of the *United States*, on Commission, by Private Contract, and Public Auction.—Those gentlemen who may be pleased to favor them with their commands, may rely on fidelity, secrecy and dispatch.

Boston, March, 1792. (1aw3m)

GEORGETOWN (POTOWMAC.)
THE SUBSCRIBER HATH OPENED A

House of Entertainment,

At the Sign of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, In that commodious House lately occupied by *Thomas Beale*, Esq. Mayor of this Town.

He has furnished himself with a stock of the best Liquors, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction by procuring, in their season, the best of every species of provision, and having the same served up in the most neat and elegant manner.

[1aw1stJul.] GEORGE H. LEIGH.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-street, NEW-YORK,

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

APRIL 27, 1792.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,
At any time between this date and the first day of July ensuing,

A very valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated, and bounded on the East by the river Delaware, 17 miles above Philadelphia; containing 203 acres, 40 whereof is first rate Timothy Meadow, which may be watered in a dry time; 25 acres, a rich low bottom, may be made very good meadow at an easy expence. The upland lays in the lap of about 50 acres of rich out marsh, from which (by an easy ascent to the cleared fields) 130 acres of excellent upland meadow may be made, at a moderate expence; 30 acres of woodland. A never failing stream of water runs through this tract, on which is a seat for a mill, and in which is good sport with the net and hook; plenty of rabbits and small game; and on the flats, abundance of wild ducks in the season. A good mansion-house, garden, and necessary out-buildings; an orchard of the best kinds of apple, pear, peach and cherry trees, bearing; a crop of wheat and rye in the ground, and a spring crop putting in. Apply to PETER LE BARBIER DU PLESSIS, Esq. No. 86, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia; Mr. HUMPHREY WATERMAN, at the Washington, on the Bristol road; or to Doctor TOMB, at Neshamany Ferry, Bucks County. The purchaser, paying one third of the price down, may have a term of years to pay the residue, paying interest. May 5. (ep.tf.)

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE just now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors south of Walnut-street Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for sale, a general assortment of SHOT of all sizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced English workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the cost of imported.

They also continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addressed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted, industrious, sober, Labouring Men, at the said Mines, where constant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houses for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 9th current, a NEGRO MAN named ROBIN, is 55 years of age, stout made, and bred a farmer; one of his thumbs much swelled; is 5 feet 6 inches high; had on when he went away a big purple coloured cloth coat, a short linen coat, a pair of fustian breeches, a ruffled shirt, an old beaver hat, with shoes, stockings and buckles, all good. Also, a young NEGRO BOY named SAM, is 19 years of age, stout and well made, 5 feet 9 inches high, much marked with the small-pox; had on when he went away, a big blue coat, a brown short coat, overalls of a mixed cloth, fulled stockings, a new wool hat, new shoes and buckles.——Whoever will secure said Negroes in any gaol, or bring them to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Morris-Town, April 17, 1792.

THIS DAY are published by ANDREW BROWN, *and sold by the principal Booksellers in the city of Philadelphia,*

THE

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

PASSED AT THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS:
COLLATED WITH, AND CORRECTED BY THE ORIGINAL ROLLS IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
Price One Quarter of a Dollar.

THE ACTS of this session, agreeably to the plan of this edition of the laws of the United States, will be considered as the FIRST PART of the SECOND VOLUME; so that the acts of each Congress (the duration of which is limited by the constitution to the term of two years) will be comprised in one volume.

To the acts of this session will be annexed the ratifications of the amendments to the Constitution; the confederation between the United States and the Delaware nation of Indians; the treaty between the United States and the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippewa, Pattawatimi and Sac Nations; the treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Nation; and the armistice, declaring a cessation of hostilities between the United States and Great-Britain: These, with those in the first volume of the laws are all the existing treaties.

A copious index will accompany the second volume—when completed, at the end of the next session of Congress.

"As it is defirable that copies of the laws should be so multiplied throughout the States, and in such cheap forms, as that every citizen of the United States may be able to procure them," it has been thought adviseable, in this addition, to omit the signatures of the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Their signatures would have increased the size of the volume, and consequently have rendered it more expensive, without adding to its usefulness or authenticity, inasmuch as the Secretary of State's certificate is to be prefixed to the volume.

This edition of the Laws of the United States is also to be Sold by Messrs. Thomas and Andrews, Boston; John Carter, Esq. Providence, Rhode-Island; Messrs. Hudson and Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Thomas Greenleaf, New-York; Messrs. Goddard and Angell, Baltimore; Auguftine Davis, Esq. Richmond, and Mr. W. P. Young, Charleston, South-Carolina.

Bank of the United States,

MAY 8, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the specie proportion of the third payment due on the first Monday of July next, on each share of the Bank of the United States, may be made at the Bank, or at any of the offices of discount and deposit; and that transfers of public debt on account of such payment, may be made on the books of the Treasury of the United States, or in the office of any of the Commissioners of Loans in any of the States, certificates of which transfers to be deposited in the office in which the specie proportion of such payment shall be made.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed fourteen days previous to the first days of July and January of each year.

By Order, JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 30, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Offices of Discount and Deposit be authorised to receive of Stockholders the 3d and 4th Specie Payments on their Shares in the Capital Stock of the Bank, and that the Cashiers of the said offices give duplicate receipts for such payments, one of which receipts, accompanied with evidence of a transfer of public debt sufficient to complete said shares, upon being produced at the Bank, shall entitle such Stockholders to certificates for full shares, and to all the benefits of the Resolutions of the Board of Directors passed the 21st instant, relative to completing shares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

By order of the President & Directors, JOHN KEAN, *Cashier.*

A LOTTERY,

TO raise the sum of £. 750 for the purpose of repairing the Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of New-Brunswick, agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed November 1791.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2000	Dollars is	2000
1		1000		1000
2		500		1000
5		200		1000
10		100		1000
30		50		1500
90		20		1800
1675		4		6700
1814	Prizes.			16000
3520	Blanks.			

5334 Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is 16002 Dolls.

☞ This Lottery is composed of 5334 Tickets. not two Blanks to one Prize, and subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of such evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the most liberal support.

The drawing will positively commence on the second Monday in July, or sooner if the Tickets are disposed of, in the city of New-Brunswick, under the inspection of Col. John Bayard, President of said city; James Parker, Esq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Esq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jersey.

Tickets to be had of the following persons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given security for the faithful performance of their duty.

A list of the fortunate numbers will he published, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER,
PETER KEENON,
ANTHONY W. WHITE, } Managers.

N. B. Those prizes which are not demanded within six months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be considered as a generous donation to the Church.

*** Adventurers in the above Lottery have a chance of more than 3 per cent. per month for their money. To accommodate all those who may be disposed to purchase Tickets, letters directed to P. KEENON, Manager, and Postmaster, at New-Brunswick, and enclosing good bills, will be attended to, and Tickets forwarded on receipt of such letters.

New-Brunswick, April 20, 1792.

TICKETS in the NEW-BRUNSWICK LOTTERY, are to be had at the following places, viz.---Samuel Cooper's Ferry; at Burlington, of R. Pierson, Esq. Bordentown, of Mr. John Van Emburgh; Mount Holly, of J. Read, Esq. Trenton, of John Singer, Esq. Amboy, of James Parker, Esq. Elizabeth-Town, of R. Gray; Powles-Hook, of Col. Smith and Judge Hunt; Cranbury, of William Throckmorton Spotswood; and of the Managers in Brunswick.

☞ WANTED, the First Volume of the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES—for which SIX DOLLARS will be paid by the EDITOR.

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*

BOOKS,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY
MATTHEW CAREY,
No. 118, *Market-Street, Philadelphia.*

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to December 1791, in ten vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, sixteen dollars.

This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the best pieces published for and against the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at least as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miscellaneous essays, as any ever published in America. Perhaps in no one work are so many valuable documents respecting the history of this country, collected together. His Excellency the President of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more useful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deserving of public encouragement." The subscription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wish to be supplied with this work, are requested to give commission to friends in the city to subscribe for and receive it.——Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete sets.

2. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miss More's Essays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioness of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6/6.

3. Smith's History of New-York, from its first settlement to the year 1732. To which is annexed, a description of the country, with a short account of the inhabitants, their religious and political state, and the constitution of the courts of justice. Price a dollar and a quarter.

4. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. professor of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal College, Aberdeen---Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) say: "We have seen nothing on these subjects more plain, more perspicuous, or more generally useful."——N. B. It is introduced into the University in Philadelphia.

5 Beauties of Poetry, British and American, containing select productions of the most eminent British and American poets---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

6. Blair's Sermons, containing the whole of the three volumes of the British edition, in two---Price two dollars.

7. Necker's Treatise on the importance of Religious Opinions. Price four-fifths of a dollar.

8. Examination of the Observations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.

9. The Constitutions of the several United States, with the Federal Constitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

10. M'Fingal, an epic poem, a new edition in 12mo.---Price three-eighths of a dollar.

11. American Jest Book, in two parts, with two very neat engravings---Price, bound, three-fifths of a dollar.

12 Garden of the Soul, by Bishop Chalenor---Price, bound in calf and lettered, three quarters of a dollar---plain, half a dollar.

13 The Doway Translation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto---Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 50/---plain, six dollars.

14. Devout Christian's Vade Mecum---Price a quarter dollar.

15. Think well on't, or reflections for every day of the month. Price a quarter dollar.

16. Christian Economy, translated from a Greek manuscript, found in the island of Patmos, where St. John wrote the Apocalypse---Price a fifth of a dollar.

17. History of Charles Grandison, abridged---Price a sixth of a dollar.

18. Poems by Col. Humphreys---Price a third of a dollar.

19. Select Poems, chiefly American---Price a sixth of a dollar

Said CAREY has for sale, a large assortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being supplied in the most satisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to such as purchase quantities for public libraries, or to sell again.

FOR SALE,

BLOOMSBURY,

THAT elegant SEAT at the Falls of Delaware, in the vicinity of Trenton, in New-Jersey, occupied for many years past by the subscriber; containing upwards of 200 acres of land, besides a tract of wood-land of about 185 acres, at the distance of two miles. The farm is divided by the main street leading from Trenton to Lamberton, and Philadelphia, into two parts, nearly equal in quantity; the eastwardly part being arable land, is laid off in convenient fields, and in good farming order. The other part, bounded by the said street on the east, and by the river on the west, forms a square; which, from the combined effect of situation and improvement, is generally allowed to be one of the most beautiful and desirable seats in the state. The mansion-house is a handsome, well-finished brick building, 50 by 40, containing four rooms on each floor, with excellent cellars, and a two story brick kitchen; and commanding a very extensive and pleasing view of the river, both above and below, as well as including the falls, and also of Trenton and the neighbouring seats and improvements on both sides of the river. Among the out-buildings are a new stone coach-house and stables, sufficient to contain six carriages and ten horses, accommodated with a cutting and feeding room, and a capacious loft for hay; adjoining these is a very complete granary, *rat proof*, and a stone cow-house, upwards of 100 feet in length, containing thirty-one paved stalls, over which is a roomy loft for hay, &c. Adjoining the court-yard of the mansion-house, is a garden of about two acres, extending towards the river, in the highest state of culture, and abounding with a rich collection of the choicest fruits of almost every kind, and several large asparagus beds, highly manured. At a convenient distance from the mansion-house, and nearly in the centre of the square, is a new, well-built, stone farm-house, accommodated with a large cheese-room, spring-house, garden, &c. a complete stone smoke-house, corn-cribs, waggon-house, a capacious ice-house, and every other necessary out-building. The ground is properly divided into *small* fields, all well watered, *highly* improved, and chiefly under the most approved grass. This square has produced annually, for several years past, upwards of sixty tons of the best hay, besides supporting through the summer season twenty to thirty horned cattle, and eight or ten horses. It contains also two bearing orchards of good fruit. The river abounds, in the proper seasons, with great plenty of all kinds of fish usually found in fresh water in this climate, and with a variety of wild-fowl; both of which may afford a pleasing amusement to the sportsman, as well as a convenient addition to the elegance and variety of his table. The whole of the land, except the wood-land, is inclosed and divided by good fences, great part of which is formed of red cedar posts, and rails of chesnut and white cedar. The purchaser may have the improved square separately, or the whole together, as may best suit him. There is an inexhaustible quantity of good building stone on the river shore. The purchase money, if well secured, and the interest punctually paid, will not be demanded for many years.

Any person desirous of viewing the premises, may be gratified on application to SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, Esq. of Trenton, or Mr. INALLMAN, who at present occupies the farm-house and part of the land—and may know the price on application to the subscriber, at No. 213, South Second-street, opposite to the New-Market, in Philadelphia. JOHN COX.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, shewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thousand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congress, ascertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.